THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

AN INDIAN TICHBORNE CASE, has cropped up in the Bombay Presidency. The case is one of identity, and so great is the mass of evidence, that it has taken the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad nearly four years to dispose of it. At the end of this incredibly long trial the claimant was pronounced an impostor, and his prosecution for perjury sanctioned. Proceedings, however, have been stayed to allow him to appeal to the Bombay High Court. The facts are as follow :—

"A young Brahmin, named Hiralal, went with his wife and mother on a pilgrimage to Benares, in the year 1877; there he mysteriously disappeared, probably by drowning. His brother claimed the family property, but just before the case was decided, the young widow, Gai Nanhi, [illegible] her long-lost husband in the person of a religious mendicant, who had for some time past lived on the banks of the Nerbudda. She welcomed him with every demonstration of joy, and [illegible] did her real husband's mother. Their evidence, if it could have been trusted, would have established the case, but in cross-examination, the defendant failed even more signally than the original Arthur Orton. The genuine Hiralal had been well educated in English at the Presbyterian School, and had a good knowledge of his mother tongue, Guzerati. The claimant, however, knew nothing of English, and could not tell the meaning of such words as "mathematics," "map," "adjective," and "noun." He had nothing of an "atlas," which he was supposed to have received as a prize. The cross-examination seems to have been conducted on the same lines as in the Orton case. The new claimant was very much "surprised to hear" that the [illegible]nations of Napoleon Bonaparte, Columbus, [illegible] Hope, &c., were absurd. When driven [illegible] knew nothing of his father's life, and [illegible] and could not say whether his [illegible] George, was European, Parsee, [illegible] The case broke down so far as [illegible] Judge of Ahmedabad, was [illegible] turned out to be almost [illegible], which he claimed as his [illegible] the real Hiralal had been a [illegible] Orton, said Mr. Walker, had [illegible]ch, but even he did not go the [illegible]ish. Mr. Walker decided against the [illegible] had managed to receive a considerable portion of the family property. The young wife at the last moment declined to be very positive, and, as Mr. Walker pointed out, a young Hindoo widow doomed to perpetual widowhood was not likely to form a disinterested opinion. The most curious point in the whole case was a decision of the local magistrate in the claimant's favour. The property at stake is said to be important, and an appeal has been granted to the High Court."

THE CHINA MAIL, brings intelligence of several severe engagements in Tonkin, during the month of December, between the French and the Chinese in which the latter seem to have got the worst of it.

AN AMERICAN FIRM has offered the Pekin Government a loan of five million sterling, repayable in 30 years at 5 per cent. interest. The loan is coupled with a condition that the firm shall enjoy the monopoly of all railways, the Chinese Government shall lay down during that time, which they undertake to construct at a cost of a £2600 a mile.

A NEWS LETTER FROM Cabul states that the Ameer is endeavouring to prevent the despatch of letters to and from India except through the regular post. One man was fined, it is said, 500 Rs. for taking a letter to Cabul; and it has been publicly notified, that any unauthorized person who is found carrying letters in future will be *put to death*. Letters must not be sent by private runners.

AN EXTRAORDINARY attempt at murder is reported from Cheswick. A servant girl having been reproved smashed everything valuable in the house, and then threw her mistress and the latter's two little girls into the Thames, afterwards jumping in herself. All were, however, rescued and are recovering.

THE HON'BLE Mrs. Ilbert is about to give a ladies' party, to which Native and European ladies are to be invited. Reunion of ladies, European and Native, will be fruitful of the very best results. Unfortunately, however, our zenana ladies cannot be induced to join a party of this kind.

THERE ARE rumours that Lord Derby will resign.

LORD WOLSELEY'S reward for the relief of Khartoum is said to be the Commander-in-Chiefship in India.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, it is stated, has reconsidered the invitation of the Sylhet Tea-planters, and now proposes visiting their district during the month of February.

M. DE LESSEPS estimates that the work of widening the Suez Canal, so as to admit of a double passage for ships, will be accomplished in five years.

MR. DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, in his revised *History of the Parsees*, just published, estimates the number of his co-religionists in all India at 85,000, nearly 49,000 of whom reside in the city of Bombay.

A TELEGRAM FROM ROME announces that the annexation of Beilar in the Shoa State near the Red Sea by the Italian Government is imminent. The spirit of annexation seems to be the order of the day. A Bhojpuri adage very aptly asks the question—"Is the saucepan yours, or mine? *(Tasla tohar ki mohar.)* If it is yours, take it from me if you can; if not, it is mine. Might is right, vaunted Christianity notwithstanding.

TUESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

IT IS STATED that the English Government has received a letter disclosing the plans of the dynamiters and indicating the principal members of the gang. Then, there should be no further delay in seeing the last of these nefarious transactions. The authorities, however, are sometimes apt to be fooled by interested persons, just the same as private individuals.

THE TSUNGARS in the Kuldja district, contiguous to China, having revolted, Russia has increased the number of imperial troops on the frontier.

MR. GOSCHEN has resigned his membership of the Devonshire Reform Club. The step is supposed to have some political significance.

THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will embark for England on the 27th of March, instead of on the 3rd of April, as previously arranged, handing over the Government to the Senior Member of Council by permission of the Secretary of State.

AN INSPIRED article in the *North German Gazette* denies that Prince Bismarck is personally hostile to Mr. Gladstone, but is simply of opinion that a German alliance with France is more favourable than a good understanding with England.

THE INCREASE of wood-engraving throughout the world has caused a corresponding increase in the demand for box-wood for blocks, as no other wood has yet been found to answer the purpose. It is satisfactory, therefore, to see that attention of the forest officers in the Punjab has been turned to the considerable quantity of box trees which are to be found in that province. Box-wood should be replaced by photogravеurs.

THE FOLLOWING rules, framed by the Allahabad High Court have been sanctioned by the Local Government :—"Jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such for the trial of any prisoner or other person to be tried by jury:—In trials before the High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, and in trials before the Court of Session, the Sessions Judge, shall cause to be placed together in one box cards containing the names of all the persons summoned to serve on the jury for the Session. Such cards shall be as nearly as possible of the same size, and each shall bear the name of one person so summoned. The Clerk of the Crown in the High Court, and the Sessions Judge in the Court of Session, shall then, in open Court, after the box has been shaken so as to disarrange the cards, draw or cause to be drawn out of the said box so many of the said cards, one after another, as may be required to make up the number prescribed, and if any of the jurors whose names shall be so drawn shall not appear, then such further number until the requisite number of jurors appear. The names of the jurors shall then be called out, and if, upon any objection being taken, either for the prosecution or the defence, or for any other lawful cause, any juror is not allowed to serve or is exempted from serving, the Clerk of the Crown in the High Court, and the Sessions Judge in the Court of Session, shall draw out another card form the said box until the requisite number of jurors shall have been drawn who shall be allowed to serve."

THE VANITY FAIR, in speaking of "the Danger to India" says :—"The Press censorship in Russia is now more vigorous than it was even during the war of 1877. No journal is allowed to make the faintest reference to the movements in Central Asia, and it is quite plain that a bold stroke is meditated. Some years ago the Indian Government made arrangements by which a certain number of young Civilians were allowed to study Russian. One of these translators informs me that not a single journal which comes to hand at Calcutta contains even a mention of the forward movement which is going on. Powerful representations have been made at the India Office, but the alarmists are treated with an indifference which amounts to insolence. We shall pay a heavy price for this folly before long. The only chance that Russia has of maintaining the present fabric of Government is to plunge the nation into aggressive enterprise; and the banished revolutionists, who alone receive trustworthy news by means of their vast secret intelligence department, say that another movement will be made on the Bosphorus as soon as Russia is in a position to threaten us in Asia. In London and Edinburgh there are a few Russians who recieve intelligence from every part of the Empire. One of these men was the original organizer of the Revolutionary Circles, and he still keeps his finger on the pulse of the great movement. No event of importance is missed by this band of men, and they know that the condition of Russia is appalling. The alternative between Civil War and foreign War must shortly be chosen, and the fact that 100,000 men are at this moment concentrated within striking distance of India shows pretty clearly how the choice will fall. Who talks nonsense about the distance and 'large maps' now? Gourko's raid across the Balkans—the most momentous military feat since the capture of Ulm—completely exploded all comfortable pretensions of security. General Roberts is the chief of the alarmists. Is he a feather-brained person?"

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

MR. WALKER of the Purneah case notoriety has appealed to the High Court, the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association assisting him with funds to carry on the litigation :—Mr. Walker, says the *Statesman* "was scarcely in a position to undertake a litigation necessary in the interests of the community at large, and the Defence Association, having regard to the statement in its Prospectus, that one of its objects is 'to guard and defend all lawful rights and privileges' of the classes whose interests it is the care of the Association to promote and, recognising that Mr. Walker's case involved the great principle of the liberty of the subject—a principle in support of which the natives are interested quite as much as the Europeans—have come forward to support Mr. Walker with counsel and assistance, in securing for the case of Laluram Panray a thorough and authoritative decision."

SAYS THE PALL MALL BUDGET :—"The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta calls attention to a very remarkable development of political spirit among the natives of India. Within recent years 'a political or quasi-political association,' it seems, has sprung up in almost every principal town in Bengal, and these societies, though they 'concern themselves chiefly with matters of local interest, occasionally desire to express their views on questions of Imperial policy.' It is a wise policy on the part of the Government not to snub these invaluable expressions of native feeling. The natural attitude of a ruling race towards such manifestations on the part of its subjects is scorn not unmixed with anxiety. It has been the wisdom of the best English policy in India to conquer this natural impulse, and encourage instead of checking the expression of native opinion and native aspirations after self-government. The order just issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, directing that the memorials of the Associations in question should be forwarded direct to him by the municipal officers, is in accordance with most prudent and generous traditions of our Indian policy." The *Budget* is mistaken. We have shown that the result of the Lieutenant-Governor's order will be to destroy the usefulness of our local Associations.

THE HON'BLE Sir Charles Aitchison, as Chancellor of the Punjab University, has appointed Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C. S., Faquir Sayad Jamalud-din, Mr. S. E. Wheeler and Babu Chandra Nath Mittra, to be Fellows of the University.

THE YEAR 1885 finds no less than four English judges still actively pursuing their judicial labours after attaining the age of fourscore years. They are Vice-Chancellor Bacon, who is in his 87th year; Judge Petersdorff, in his 85th; Judge Hulton, in his 83rd; and Judge Bayley, of the Westminister County Court, also in his 83rd year.

THE MONTHLY general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for the month was held on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 9 P. M., the Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C. S. I., C. I. E., F. R. G. S., Vice-President, in the Chair. The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected ordinary members of the Society: A. E., Staley, Esq., C. S., T. F. Bignold, Esq., C. S., Colonel G. C. De Pree, S. C.:—"The Philological Secretary reported that he had received several letters regarding the silver pieces belonging to Colonel Clerk, and exhibited at the August meeting. It would be remembered that both pieces bore inscriptions which no one had been able to decipher, though the general opinion seemed to be that they were in rude Greek or Pali characters. He had now much pleasure in informing the meeting that, with regard to one of the pieces—the narrow oblong one, ornamented with a ram's head and figured on page 128 of the Proceedings for August, the mystery appears to have been solved by Mr. Beames, who first pointed out that they evidently are Semitic, and in particular some form of Aramaic." Nothing like a bold guess, where there is no court of appeal to check extravagance.

THE COMMISSION from the General Assembly of Edinburgh have, we understand, arrived, and will shortly begin an investigation of the charges made by Mr. Hastie regarding the management of the Scotch Missions in Calcutta. When is the scandal to end.

THE MADRAS Government has appointed a Committee to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission.

THE Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS is re-appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal; Lala Ban Bihari Kapur is appointed a Member of the same Council.

AN extraordinary murder has been committed at Marseilles. A well-known merchant of that city, Mr. Lalande, was dining with his married daughter, and talking of divorce. Finding that neither his daughter nor the rest of the company entertained his vews of the question, Mr. Lalande produced a revolver and fired three shots at his hostess, who fell severely wounded from her chair. He was at once arrested and taken to the hospital, where an investigation will be made into his mental condition.

THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

AN EXAMINATION for admission to the ensuing University Entrance Examination will be held at the office of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, 4, Dalhousie Square, on Tuesday, the 17th February 1885. 1. Only those candidates will be examined who have not attended any educational institution since 1st July 1884. They will be required to prove the fact of such non-attendance. 2. A written application giving particulars required by the University must be sent to the Inspector of Schools on or befofe the 31st January 1885. 3. The fee for the examination is Re. 1. 4. No candidates passing the examination will be allowed to appear in the Entrance Examination at any centre, except Calcutta.

THE WILL, dated April 21st, 1880, of the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, P. C., M. P., who died on Nov. 6 last, was proved on the 13th ultimo by Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, the widow, Miss Sarah Maria Fawcett, the sister, and Mr. Samuel Garrett, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £9,500. The testator gives £100, the copyright of all his books and literary works, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects to his wife; £1,009 between his children; £50 to his said sister; and the residue of his property, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then, for his children.

THE *Times*, in its summary of the year, makes the following reference to Indian affairs:—

The internal tranquillity of India, which was broken last year by Lord Ripon's unlucky attempt to conciliate the sentiment of a small minority of ambitious natives at the expense of administrative efficiency and the convictions of Anglo-Indians, was outwardly restored by the enactment of the compromise on the Ilbert Bill agreed upon before New Year's Day. But the irritation on both sides has not, unfortunately, disappeared, and the retirement of Lord Ripon has been made the occasion for a display of feeling, favourable and unfavourable to the late Viceroy, which is without precedent in the history of India. Lord Dufferin who has been appointed to succeed Lord Ripon, has been welcomed without reserve by all classes, and each side probably cherishes the hope of winning him over to its views. The new Governor General has practical problems to deal with, which are even more serious than those raised by sentimental jealousies of race, and the attempts of agitators to pour the new wine of European democracy into the old bottles of Hindu society. We published during the autumn a careful account of the armies and military organisations of the Native States of India, in which it was shewn that the feudatory Princes, some of whom, at least, are of doubtful loyalty, kept on foot just 350,000 soldiers, with 4,237 pieces of artillery. As the Anglo-Indian army, which has to maintain order among a population four times as numerous as that of the feudatory States, numbers only some 65,000 Europeans and 125 natives, the disproportion is a grave matter, especially at a time when some experienced officials do not disguise their apprehension of internal dangers, and when the activity of Russia on the side of Afghanistan has been renewed. Lord Dufferin, on the eve of his departure for India, laid down the sound principle that the security of a nation's frontiers must not be allowed to remain dependent on the good-will or the forbearance of any foreign Power. The delimitation of the Russian and Afghan frontiers, in which it was agreed that English officers should take part on behalf of the Amir, has not yet been practically begun; but the engineers and scientific men who left India in the autumn and joined their chief, Sir Peter Lumsden, on the western borders of Afghanistan, are established on the banks of the Murghab, for the winter. The Russian Commissioners were to have met them there in February, but it has been somewhat audaciously announced that the Chief Commissioner on the part of the Czar, General Zelenoy, has just started to make holiday, at this critical juncture, at his country residence near Tiflis. Meanwhile the Russian troops are reported to be busy, whether in the guise of surveying parties or not, in the districts which are to be delimited, and Sir Peter Lumsden appears to have found a Russian force encamped at Pul-i Khatun, which is within debatable region claimed by the Afghans.

THE Government of India have just published an order, to the effect that, in active service out of India, the use of postage service stamps on official covers is abolished. No charges will henceforth be made for official articles posted during active service, when delivered from field post-offices.

MASONIC CHARITIES IN ENGLAND.—The three English Masonic charitable institutions, which are maintained by the voluntary contributions of lodges, chapters, and individuals, together with contributions from Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, and other Masonic bodies, received up to the 31st ultimo the total sum of £48,747 5*s.* 1*d.* for the year 1884. Of this amount the Benevolent Institution which grants annuities to aged masons and masons' widows, received £19,824, 15*s.* 2*d.*, the Girls' School, £14,928 19*s.* and the Boys' School, £13,993 10*s.* 11*d.* During the last nine years the Benevolent Institution has headed the list six times, and with the exception of 1883, when the Boys' School by an extraordinary and special effort on its behalf received over £25,000, succeeded in 1884 in obtaining the largest amount ever received in one year by any of the three institutions. In the same year the Board of Benevolence, which meets once a month, voted £9,252 to indigent masons of all nationalities, and the widows and orphans of deceased masons; but in doing so they exceeded the income of the Fund of Benevolence by about £2,000, for which sum they had to draw on the capital of the fund.

THE *Economist*, in summarising the reports of the principal Indian railways for the past year, shows that on the eight principal lines the total receipts amounted to £6,346,480, being a decrease as compared with 1883 of £315,117, or rather under 5 per cent. The expenses, on the other hand, were only reduced to an insignificant extent, and as a consequence the net receipts fell off no less than £301,508, or nearly 8 per cent. A few lines have done well, *viz.*, Bombay Baroda, &c., Madras, Oudh and Rohilkund, and South Indian, their increased earnings being accompanied in most instances by savings in expenditure. On the other hand, the two great lines, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula, have lost heavily, and, unfortunately, it has not been found possible to cut down the expenses materially. In fact, the first named company shows an increase under this head although the earnings have declined £151,709. The decrease in earnings is very largely due to the falling-off in the shipments of wheat to Europe.

FRIDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

THE GIFT of three hundred thousand dollars by Miss Caldwell, of Virginia, a young lady, who upon the attainment of her majority, has just come into a large patrimony, has been submitted to the Pope. The intention of the donor is to secure the establishment in New York of an ecclesiastical university on a similar basis to that of the College of the Propaganda Fide. The Pope has made known his intention of conferring upon Miss Caldwell a signal mark of his appreciation of this munificent gift.

SAYS THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"At the last meeting of the Odontological Society of Great Britain, Dr. St. George Elliott exhibited and presented to the Museum some very curious artificial dentures of Japanese manufacture. These people had derived most of their technical and scientific knowledge from the Chinese, but in this matter they were far in advance of their teachers; for whilst the latter could only carve a row of incisors and fasten them to the teeth on either side, the Japanese could make thoroughly serviceable dentures, and had been acquainted with the fixing of dentures by suction for about two hundred years. The exhibited teeth were mounted on hard wood: the front teeth were made from quartz pebbles carefully ground down, but the process of mastication was performed by copper nails, which occupied the place of the molars. One of these dentures had been in use for fifteen years. Dr. Elliott gave a very interesting account of the way in which they were made and fitted, which caused considerable wonderment at the ingenuity displayed."

"THE QUEEN gave her consent on the 29th ultimo to the [illegible] of Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg, third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. The Prince is the younger brother of Prince Louis of [illegible], who is married to the Queen's grand-daughter, Princess Victoria of Hesse, and of the Prince of Bulgaria. It is stated that the conditions of the marriage are that the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry shall reside in England and in close proximity to Her [illegible]. The fact of the betrothal was announced [illegible] Privy Council at Osborne on the 23rd ultimo. [illegible] Steward's room champagne was placed on the [illegible] by the Queen's orders to celebrate the occasion. Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg was born on October 5, 1858, and is a Lieutenant in the [illegible] of Prussian Hussars of the Rhine. [illegible] of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse and [illegible] Prince Alexander, who married in 1851 Princess Julie of Battenberg. Prince Henry is their youngest son, the first being Prince Louis, who is a Lieutenant in the British Navy; and the second Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. The eldest of the [illegible] is the Princess Marie, who was married in 1871 to the Count Gustave d'Erbach-Schoenberg, and the youngest Prince Francis, a Lieutenant of the Hessian Guards. The Princes of Battenberg take their title from a town of that name, containing about a thousand population in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.

TWO PETITIONS, very numerously signed, have been forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Indian Government by the Natives of India residing in Singapore and Penang, against the Indian Immigration Ordinance, and especially against that portion of it which renders a certificate necessary before they can move freely in and out of the colony. They complain that by the provisions of this ordinance they are regarded as being on the same footing as ticket-of-leave convicts. "These petitions," says the *Straits Times*, "should convince the authorities that there is a very strong feeling against the objectionable clauses." It would be curious to know who got up these petitions? One cannot help smelling a rat in them. Deal with the coolies as slaves, and transport them anywhere at the sweet will of the owners after they have once been got out of the protection of the Indian Government.

THE RUMOUR having reached the Press Commissioner's office that Government contemplate reduction in the present rate of salt duty, it has been ascertained on enquiry that Government have no present intention of making any change in the rate.

IT IS understood, that on Mr. Bourdillon's return from furlough, Mr C. W. Bolton, who has been acting for him as Inspector General of Registration, will take up Mr. Pargiter's duties in connection with the acquisition of land for the new Docks. Mr. Pargiter joins the Bengal Secretariat as Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department.

SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

THE AMERICAN SENATE have passed resolutions expressing abhorence at the recent dynamite outrages in London. No amount of "resolutions" can, we are afraid, put a check to these diabolical proceedings unless the authorities themselves are resolved to detect and punish the offenders.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. K. M. Chatterji of the Calcutta Bar has been nominated by the Faculty of Law to be the next Tagore Law Professor. Mr. Henderson, late officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, was the other contesting candidate.

MR. JUSTICE MUTTHUSWAMY IYER, of Madras, we regret to hear, was seriously indisposed. Doctors Kees and Scharlieb are in close attendance. The Chief Justice and Justice Hutchins visited him the other day. A recent telegram from Madras announces that he has made a slightly favourable progress.

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GANG ROBBERIES, with violence, are reported to be growing common in Mysore.

IT IS expected that the Dacca-Mymensing Railway will be opened for traffic twelve months hence.

THE FOLLOWING telegram from London dated the 4th January shows to what a serious pass matters have come:—Three dynamite explosions took place this afternoon. The first one occurred in the crypt of Westminister Hall, smashing windows, and making a hole in the floor of the Hall ; two policemen and persons visiting the Hall were seriously injured. A few minutes later, a second explosion took place under the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons, the western end of which was totally wrecked; one arrest in connection with this last explosion was made. The third explosion occurred in the White Tower of the Tower of London, whilst a number of visitors were present; beyond smashing windows, no damage to the buildings was done but four people received injuries.

THE SECOND anniversary of the East Bengal Association was held on Sunday before last, at the City College, under the Presidency of Nawab Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadoor C. I. E, The report of the Association shows that the principal subjects which engaged its attention were, inter-communication between different districts of East-Bengal, Legislation, Sanitation, Trade and Commerce. The Association, we are glad to notice is doing useful work in a quiet and unostentatious way. We wish it all success.

COMPLAINTS HAVE reached us of the dilatoriness of the proceedings in the District Judge's Court at Hooghly. If the file be an exceptionally heavy one, and if the presiding Judge, Mr. Grant, find any difficulty in coping with the judicial work of the District, the Government should not delay in giving him the requisite assistance.

THE CIVILIANS of Bengal, are, according to a contemporary, about to take immediate steps to bring their grievances in the way of slow and retarded promotion before the Secretary of State, with a view to secure the application of remedial measures similar to those applied elsewhere.

A MOVEMENT is now in progress to have the English language taught in the primary schools of Japan.

A GLASS coach has been built for the German Emperor, so that he can witness public ceremonies without exposure to cold or wet.

THE WASHINGTON Monument has been carried to the height of 520 feet 10 inches some weeks ago, and can, therefore, claim to be the highest structure in the world. Immediately next to it comes the spire of the Cologne Cathedral, which towers 515 feet above the floor of the edifice. The monument will not enjoy its pre-eminence very long. An iron tower of the astonishing height of 1,000 feet is to be erected on the grounds of the French Exhibition in 1889. A lift, the safety of which is guaranteed, will communicate with the summit, and the visitors to the exhibition will be taken to the top for a small fee. Those who have the courage to make the ascent will enjoy an almost uninterrupted view for nearly a hundred miles all round. The tower will also be utilized for astronomical and meteorological observations, for experiments in optic signalling, for the investigation of certain problems in experimental physics, and for various other scientific purposes.

BABU JYOTIRINDRO NATH TAGORE intends shortly to open a steamer line for passenger traffic between Khulna and Burrisaul. He has christened the steamer, to ply between the two stations, "Lord Ripon" in honor of the late Viceroy.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has sanctioned the expenditure by the Port Commissioners of Rs. 43,518 for the construction of two screw-pile jetties at the spurs, which have been provided for the accommodation of the Howrah and Ganges Mills.

IT IS understood that the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill will have its report ready by the middle of February. A fortnight later it will be laid before the Council.

DURING the week ending 24th January there were 299 deaths in the town, of which 13 were from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 95 from fever, 44 from bowel-complaints and the rest from other causes.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, Jan. 27.—Gilbert, an Irish American, who was arrested at the Tower last January in connexion with the dynamite explosions, was examined at the Bow Street Police Station yesterday, and remanded for a week. An important clue has been discovered by the Police to the perpetrators of explosions, which they are now pursuing. Eight men are under surveillance.

27.—The *Times* in a leading article announces that a Franco-Portuguese treaty has been concluded, dividing the estuary of the Congo between themselves, ignoring the decisions of the late Conference at Berlin.

29.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Teheran that the Shah of Persia is sending troops to Khorasan in order to protect the English Boundary Commission.

Cairo, Jan. 28.—Lord Wolseley's telegram to-day states that sharp fighting has taken place between General Stewart's force and the rebels since the 17th instant, resulting in the establishment by our troops of a strongly fortified post at Gubat, south of Metammeh. On the morning of the 19th, when the force was within four miles of the Nile, the enemy advanced in great strength. General Stewart halted and constructed a strong zariba under heavy fire. During this fire General Stewart was wounded. Sir Charles Wilson then assumed command and, leaving the wounded behind, marched out to meet the enemy. Later in the afternoon, the enemy, headed by Emirs on horseback, charged, but were repulsed, not coming within thirty yards of our men. Five Emirs and 250 rebels were killed, besides a very large number being wounded. The British loss is not stated in the telegram, but only one officer, Quarter Master Lima (?), was killed. Mr. Cameron, correspondent of the *Standard*, and Mr. Herbert, correspondent of the *Morning Post*, were both killed. A reconnaisance was made by our troops towards Metammeh, and it was discovered that the place was fortified and occupied by 2.000 rebels, and that a weak garrison held Shendy. General Wilson did not consider it worth the loss it would entail to attempt any assault. During another reconnaisance on the 21st four steamers under Nusri Pasha from Khartoum reached Gubat, and landed men and guns there. General Wilson, with two steamers and a detachment of the Sussex Regiment, left for Khartoum on the 24th instant. Major General Sir R. Buller will leave Korti to-morrow, and will take command of the forces there. The 18th Regiment have started for Gubat, and the 15th Regiment are preparing to follow. General Stewart is doing well. The latest news from Gordon was dated the 29th of December, when he was described as being "quite right."

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1885.

ENGLAND AND HER INDIAN EMPIRE.

THERE are many Englishmen who think that England derives no advantages from her connection with India. They would have the British public believe that India is a burden upon England, and holding this view, they naturally ask—"Why keep India?" To these men we would commend the interesting paper which General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh read at a recent meeting of the East India Association, held at Exeter Hall, on "The Mutual advantages of the connection between England and her Indian Empire." The subject is one of great importance and demands careful and impartial consideration at the hands of both the British and Indian public. The people of India should know what benefits English rule has conferred and are still conferring on them, and the British nation should form a correct idea of the advantages they derive from their connection with a country which is inhabited by one-fifth of the entire human race, and which has from the earliest ages excited the cupidity of foreigners.

In considering the mutual advantages of the connection between England and her Indian Empire, it should be carefully borne in mind that the acquisition of this country has not cost the British tax-payer one single farthing. England's great Asiatic Empire, which is now a theme of wonder to all civilized peoples on the face of the globe, has been won without any expenditure on her part; and that is probably the reason why the acquisition is not appreciated. As a matter of fact, man does not value what it costs nothing to acquire. Nothing could be a greater mistake than the belief that India is a burden upon England. Statements have at various times been made in the English papers to the effect that because England holds India, she is therefore obliged to maintain British responsibilities in regard to Gibralter, Malta, Cyprus Egypt, Aden and the Suez Canal. But these statements have no foundation in truth. General Cavenagh points out, by a reference to statistics, that the general commercial interests of the British Empire need the maintenance of these stations and that England would have to hold them even if her connection with India ceased. In the second place, General Cavenagh shows the importance of the Indian connection from a commercial point of view. The foreign trade of India for the official year 1882-83 was valued at 133½ millions sterling—namely 50 millions in imports and 83½ millions in exports. It is needless to say that the bulk of this enormous trade is carried on with England and it benefits the industrial and trading classes of that country. In 1883-84 the value of the import trade rose to nearly 53 millions and that of the export trade to 85 crores. England practically holds the monopoly of the supply to India of the foreign articles she requires. Take, for instance, the supply of stores for the public service. The value of stores imported in 1883-84 amounted to 257⅓ lakhs, of which not even so much as 7½ lakhs were shipped to India from places not within the United Kingdom. Well does General Cavenagh remark that the very existence of England as a first class Power depends upon her trade, and she can ill-afford to lose any market over which it is possible for her to exercise control. The severance of England's connection with India would have a most disastrous effect on the material condition of the British industrial and trading classes. It would create an amount of misery among those classes of which it is impossible to form an adequate conception. Manchester alone sends cotton goods to India to the value of 28 millions sterling. Let those, who speak thoughtlessly of India being a burden upon England, consider for a moment what would be the condition of the industrial and trading classes in Lancashire if the existing connection between the two countries was cut off. General Cavenagh might have said much more on this subject. He pointed out what a large field India affords for the employment of Englishmen, who find it difficult to earn a decent living in their own country. Let us take first the 60,000 British soldiers who garrison India and the thousands of drivers, guards, mechanics &c., who are employed on Indian railways. If these men had remained at home they would have swelled the ranks of the working classes, and made the struggle for existence among them keener than it is now. Then, the number of Englishmen of the middle classes who are provided for in the Civil and Military and Uncovenanted services under the Indian Government is very large. These men receive extravagant salaries, and remit home considerable sums of money. Then, there are thousands of Englishmen engaged in commercial pursuits in India, or who are practising learned professions. In considering the advantages which England derives from her Asiatic Empire, one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that enormous numbers of her sons find honorable and lucrative employment in this country. It is really a matter of surprise how General Cavenagh should have overlooked this important consideration. India has justly been described as the brightest jewel in the British diadem, and if England were to lose her greatest and most valuable dependency, she would at once sink into the position of a second rate Power in Europe.

In speaking of the advantages to India from her connection with England, General Cavenagh dwells upon the evils which would arise if the British withdrew. He alludes to the lawlessness and anarchy which prevailed before English rule was established in the country, and contrasts that state of things with the present condition of India. In speaking of the blessings of peace and tranquillity which British rule has conferred upon India, English writers generally describe the lawlessness and misery which prevailed after the downfall of the Mogul Empire and then contrast that deplorable state of things with the peace and security which now prevail. The unfairness of this course is obvious. The condition of India during the period of the decline and fall of the Mogul Empire was exceptionally bad, and should not be taken into account in forming a correct judgment on the merits of British rule. We do not deny that the greatest blessing which that rule has conferred upon India is the establishment of peace and tranquillity throughout the length and breadth of the country. But the value of the work which England has done in this direction should not be overrated by contrasting the order which now reigns with the anarchy which prevailed after the downfall of the Mogul Empire. We are glad to see that General Cavenagh does not maintain that British rule in India has been infallible. It has, indeed, been guilty of numerous sins of omission and commission upon which we need not dilate here. The

gallant General lays much stress upon the vast sums which have been spent in productive public works. He points out that on the 31st March 1883, the number of lines of railway open was 10,317 miles, and the total amount of capital expended up to that time was nearly 140 millions. Many of these works, says General Cavenagh, were now commencing to be remunerative; but the hard fact remains that Indian railways have cost the tax-payer no less than 70 millions. The financial results of irrigation works of benefit of which the General spoke at some length have been still more unsatisfactory. No canal which had not for its basis the work of Native rulers has been able to show a clean balance-sheet. General Cavenagh observed :—" Although the numerous lines of railway, net-work of canals, and other public works constructed by men of British skill and principally by British capital, testified to the endeavours we had made to insure the material prosperity of the people, we had a still more important task before us, the task of fitting the people for Self-Government, of teaching them to understand, and fully appreciate the blessing of political liberty. This task might take ages to fulfil; for, although we could count some able and enlightened men among her upper classes, they were still the exception, while as yet but little influence had been brought to bear upon the masses. Long before the question as to which of the races would give the ruling element, would become ripe for discussion, the fact which he had essayed to prove, that the interests of the two nations were so interwoven as to be identical, would, be hoped, be fully acknowledged, so that no Englishmen would then be found to advocate their separation, while the people of India, recognising the advantages derived from forming a portion of the British Empire, and confirmed in all their privileges as British citizens, would have no wish to withdraw from our rule, but feel a pride in claiming the right to call themselves the subjects of the greatest, and at the same time the most beneficent monarchy in the world." None knows better than educated Natives that the English, with all their sins of omission and commission, are the best foreigners that India can possibly have; and that we have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. Our countrymen, indeed, scout the idea of exchanging the British for another Government. They criticize the measures of Government and give their actual rulers hard words occasionally; but they do all this in a spirit of perfect loyalty to the British Crown. They advocate popular rights, claim a share in the business of administration, and agitate for an open career in public employment; but they have never said a single word about separation from the British Crown. To ask the same privileges which the sovereign extends to her other subjects is one thing, and to think of disowning her sway is quite another. Some of our critics do not mark this difference and confounding legitimate claims with disloyalty denounce us as the enemies of British Government.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE address of Mr. Peile, the Vice-Chancellor, delivered at the last Convocation of the Bombay University, deserves more than a passing notice. In common with the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Vice-Chancellor of the sister University of Calcutta, whose thoughtful and instructive address at the last Calcutta Convocation is still ringing in our ears, Mr. Peile realizes the full significance of the result of the various University examinations from year to year, and grasps the whole question in a thoroughly statesmanlike manner. Mr. Peile's address becomes doubly interesting and valuable, inasmuch as he readily recognizes the importance of the fact that private enterprise and individual energy are at the present day potent and indispensable agents for the furtherance of the cause of education in this country, and the giant-like strides in which the national mind is advancing in the march of progress makes a completely developed and well-organized system of national education for India, a mere question of time. The statesman and the patriot have, alike, cause to be thankful that recent years have brought about a complete and wholesome change in the educational state of the country, and that the promises of the future are most hopeful.

Before we proceed to notice Mr. Peile's address at any length, it may be interesting to note the points of difference in the formalities of the Convocation of the two Universities, and to compare the results of their respective sets of examination. In the proceedings of the Convocation we read, "The DEAN of the Faculty in which they (the graduates) respectively graduated, first read the *supplication*, and then followed in the case of each several groups, *the passing of a grace* by the Senate for admission to the degree; after which the candidates passed on *to the seats to the rear* of the Vice-Chancellor. The Registrar then read the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the University during the past year, which mentions the results of the examinations, endowments &c." It at once, strikes a Calcutta graduate, that the last-mentioned duty of the Registrar is uselessly enough usurped by the august Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, as the case may be, at the convocations of his own University. He is innocently ignorant of officials like Assistant Registrar, or the Dean, and is totally unacquainted with any forms of *supplication* or *passing* of a grace. He is always accustomed to occupy the seats in front of the *dais* and is never made to pass on to the seats to the rear of the Vice-Chancellor. In the year under review the various schools affiliated with the University sent up 2036 candidates to the Matriculation Examination, of whom only 839 passed. Of 363 candidates in the previous examinations 164 passed, of 167 candidates in the first B.A. Examination 69 were successful, and of 100 in the second B. A., 78 passed. The results of the earlier examinations do not contrast favourably with the corresponding examinations of the Calcutta University. In the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 3951 candidates appeared of whom, so many as 1785, that is to say, about 50 per cent., were successful. In the F. A. Examination 698 out of 1495 passed. This satisfactory result was obtained inspite of the diminished list of our students on account of the establishment of the Punjab University year before last. In the short space of five years the candidates for the B. A. degree of our University have doubled in number, and the candidates for the F. A., Examination have doubled in the last eight years. To quote the words of the Vice-Chancellor, the results are generally satisfactory, and prove by the increasing number of successful students in nearly all branches of study, that the demand for higher education is still extending. It is very satisfactory to note that of the successful candidates in the Matriculation examination in the Bombay University, so many as 22 are female students, a number which would not be half made up by all the female graduates and undergraduates of our University.

We now come to the more remarkable portions of the able address of the Vice-Chancellor. After alluding to the principal results of the Examination, Mr. Peile said : " But beyond the ordinary statistics of business, there is much in the record of events which gives a special significance and importance to the history of the past year. The spontaneous energy in education which is manifesting itself in our large towns may perhaps owe some of its vigour to the invitation held out by the Government to private enterprize, but chiefly it marks the fact that forces which have been gathering strength beneath the surface of society are beginning to show their vitality in a practical way." Speaking of the Arts College in the capital of the Deccan he continued :

"From much on which I might dwell, including the remarkable movement in the cause of higher female education at Poona and the acceptance of the management of primary schools by our municipalities, I select for remark the foundation of the independent Arts College in the capital of the Deccan, to which we have recently granted recognition. In the narrative of the origin and purpose of this College it is stated that it is designed 'as a private Arts college which might become in time to come a source of continuous supply of graduates and under-graduates ready to carry education for a small remuneration into the remotest part of the Deccan, and thus to cover, if possible, the whole country with a network of private schools under the direction and control of a Central Educational organization.' There is a modest strength of purpose about this forecast which commands our sympathy and respect. It recalls to me what I have recently read of the work of the Christian Brothers in France set on foot at the close of the sixteenth century by Jhun Baptist de la Salle who abandoned his prospects of advancement, and devoted his life to the humble task of organizing and spreading elementary education. He founded an institute, the members of which, after a careful training for the office of school-masters, were to devote their lives to the work of primary education. The brotherhood extended its labours over France, it survived the Revolution and the Commune, and carried its operations into other countries; and although the present Government has unhappily withdrawn from it all countenance and support, yet in Paris alone it has 60,000 scholars and is largely aided by the private benevolence of all classess, both the rich and the poor. Here is a noble and encouraging example for the infant institution in the Deccan, and if its spirit is equally pure and disinterested, I doubt not that its success will not be less remarkable. The country can ill-afford to have any large number of highly-paid European professors, and education must come to all but stand-still, if no other agency is available for the educational work of the country, which, as is well known, is beyond all proportion to the resources at the disposal of the authorities concerned." It is, therefore, with peculiar gratification, that every true lover of his country must hail a college which promises to be a source of continuous supply of graduates and under-graduates, ready to carry education for a small remuneration, into the remotest parts of the country. These pioneers of education are deserving of every compliment that Mr. Peile has paid them. But the main difficulty in the way of a properly developed system of national education would still continue to be in the want of a Central Education Organization alluded to above.

Alluding to the occasion of conferring the honorary degree of LL. D. on the late Viceroy, Mr. Peile said: " And now, as I have taken for the keynote of my remarks the springing forth of spontaneous and independent educational enterprize, as a practical end and object on which the growing power and activity of thought of which our educated classes are conscious, may satisfy their craving for expression and action, my train of reflection leads me to the motive of the first exercise by this University of the power of granting an honorary degree under the Act of 1884. It seems to me that the strong emotions which then broke through the normal calm of Oriental life are atributable to this coincidence; that at a time when the social forces created by the educational works of our Governments and Universities during last thirty or forty years had begun to seek a voice and recognition, Lord Ripon met and gratified these aspirations, when he re-asserted with the point and emphasis of intense personal conviction, the principles of policy which have long guided England in her splendid duty of raising the people of this empire to a higher place among civilized men." Speaking of the delights of learning pursued for its own sake, the Vice-Chancellor made the following practical remarks :—" But no more in an Eastern than in a Western University can any but a small proportion of students devote themselves to a life of philosophic research. And in truth it is evident that the material progress of India demands ever more imperatively, that those whose minds have been strengthened and cultured in our Universities should apply their powers to practical life as teachers and workers." Yes, India has had her dreamers and philosophers without number. In these stern and rough days of struggle for existence, she is sadly in want of able and conscientious *workers*, who would devote their lives to their country's good. The principal aim of all education should cer-

tainly be, under the present circumstances at any rate, the breeding of a race of sturdy workers. "What out-look" asked Mr. Peile, has the Indian Graduate in active life, and to what purposes can he apply his acquirements? The following answer is in his own words: "First, then, let me say that with the great and urgent needs of your country, intellectual moral and material, your career should be one of life-long and devoted labour, if it is to be worthy of your University, and fulfil the expectations of your Government. You have won nothing as yet but the means of usefulness, the weapons of your warfare, and you will do well not to look for premature reward in some inglorious stipend, or rest content with a cheaply earned and unfruitful reputation for ability." He truly remarked, "When I see natives of this country in the Legislative Councils, on the bench of the High Courts, in the magistracy, the Civil Service, and in nearly every department of State, I cannot admit that the obstacles to the higher offices are such as need depress or discourage. I would remind you that under your government barriers are temporary, and are surmountable by the force of proved merit and worth. And no victory over difficulties is of much ethical value which is achieved without serious effort." He concluded his eloquent address by the following stirring words of exhortation and eloquence. "You are living in a dawn of much promise, of which no man can yet foresee the perfect day. Then realize how much in the future your country depends upon yourselves and the character you have formed under the discipline of your colleges. If you are called on hereafter, as you may and will, to think and speak and write on public affairs, let your participation therein be in the spirit of the great authors whom you have studied—thoughtful, scrupulous, liberal and free from prejudice. Let me draw your attention to the words uttered lately at Poona by one whose great historical attainments entitled him to speak with high authority of the lessons of history—I mean the learned Principal of Elphinstone College, who told you that you as an educated minority among illiterate masses are exposed to special temptations and dangers from which you can be protected only by habits of mental discipline and patient self-denial. Keep your minds free from exaggerated ideas and pretensions. Do not mar and nullify the great power and privilege of a free press by petulant and inaccurate criticism of public affairs. Let honest work in some of the fields of action, which I have briefly indicated, and the patriot's singleness of purpose for the public good, abstract your minds from any craving for the personal notoriety which is so often mistaken for fame. Thus may you obey the charge which I have addressed to you that even in your life and conversation you shall show yourselves worthy of degrees conferred upon you by this University—a University founded in a year of war and tumult by a Government which revolution was impotent to divert from completing the beneficent work of which you enjoy the inheritance."

We are confident that these words of kindly advice addressed to the young *alumni* admitted into the bosom of the University that day, would find a fitting response, not only in the hearts of those for whom they were intended, but the hearts of their brethern in distant parts of India. As the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds remarked on a similar occasion, the school boys of yesterday, the under-graduates of to-day, will be the men of a few years hence; their influence is already out of proportion to their numbers. It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that the graduates and matriculated students of the University are rapidly becoming a kind of power in the State; they are tending to form a body of public opinion, not only on matters between the people and the Government, but on those far more important questions, which affect the daily lives and modes of thought of the general community. We fondly share in the hope that their energies taxed by advancing years, and guided by more mature judgment will do good work hereafter. We cordially welcome all efforts, such as Mr. Piele's have been, for bringing about that most desirable state of things.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

THE last annual report of the Registration Department gives a pretty satisfactory account of the progress made in this very useful Department of Government. The number of registrations has steadily increased since 1865. This increase has been most marked since the passing of the new Registration Act III of 1877, which is still in force. Within the last ten years the total receipts on account of registration have nearly doubled, and the net income of Government, after deducting the working expenditure, has nearly trebled itself, while the number of registrations has not risen, quite fifty per cent. This is somewhat remarkable.. The following table gives the number of registrations, the total receipts and expenditure, and the surplus income for the last ten years:

Year.	Number of Registrations.	Total Receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	423,873	552,325	386,953	165,372
1875-76	457,651	556,505	417,402	139,103
1876-77	465,574	566,882	430,168	136,714
1877-78	550,269	664,236	457,355	206,881
1878-79	599,151	870,497	490,966	379,531
1879-80	6 9,109	911,057	497,962	413,095
1880-81	556,233	916,681	521,209	395,472
1881-82	537,084	911,920	498,514	413,406
1882-83	555,141	948,104	495,180	452,924
1883-84	601,002	974,711	504,755	469,956

The somewhat large increase in the expenditure of last year is attributed by the Inspector-General to the fact of "more commission having been paid partly on account of larger presentations and partly through the conversion of *ex-officio* offices into rural ones." As to the increase in receipts he further remarks that "they cannot be wholly attributed to the better appreciation of the advantages of registration, as in many districts a scanty harvest compelled the resort to sales and mortgages for the raising of funds."

The percentage of optional registrations on the total for the year was 44·88, the highest figure attained during the last ten years. There has been an increase of 12·71 per cent. in the number of sales of the value of less than Rs. 100, the registration of which is optional, under Sec. 18 of the Registration Act. Since the Full Bench ruling in the case of Narayan Chandra Chakrabarti *versus* Datsram Roy reported in the 8th volume of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, the number of optional registrations of documents relating to immovable property has increased. Sir Richard Garth's remarks in that case that "Sec. 54 of the Transfer of Property Act virtually does away with optional registration, and that no transfer can now be made by any instrument in writing unless it is registered," have unsettled the law of optional registration as it has hitherto existed. The intention of the Legislature to exclude small transactions from the operation of the Registration Act, has thus been defeated by Mr. Whitley Stoke's subsequent codification of the law of transfer of property in this country. There has also been a large increase in the number of perpetual leases registered during the year. As the figures for the years prior to 1881-82 are unreliable, according to the Inspector-General's admission, any conclusions drawn from them would be misleading. The Inspector-General, however, believes that the leasing of land has greatly increased. The following extract from the Report of the Registrar of Rungpore on this point is significant:—"It is said that all the zemindars are anxious to give *patni* leases with the view of avoiding the losses which are likely to befall on them in the event of the proposed Rent Bill being passed into law, and it should be noted that since last year *patni* leases have shewn a tendency to increase. This can only be attributed to the efforts of the zemindars to realize a partial value of their zemindaries at the present market rate before it is reduced by the proposed legislation." The following figures give the proportion of *pattas* to *Kabuliyats* registered in the different provinces under the Government of Bengal. Orissa 29·47 per cent., Chota Nagpore 58·29, Behar 47·11 and Bengal 20·29 per cent. From these figures, the Inspector-General draws the conclusion that "in Bengal it is customary to take a kabuliyat or counterpart from the ryot, but to give no lease in return." The District Registrars have assigned various reasons for this undue preponderance of *Kabuliyats* in Bengal proper. But the explanation offered by the Registrar of Burdwan seems to us to be reasonable. He believes that as the relation between zemindars and tenants is generally satisfactory, the latter do not insist on having *pottas*, for they seldom suspect that the engagements will not be kept by their landlords. There may be some weight, too, in the idea that the registration of one document is sufficient as a precaution in the event of dispute, and the counterpart lends no additional security. The number of "ryoti-holdings at fixed rates" transferred during the year was 20,548 and the purchasers are represented to have been

Ryots 12,890,

Others, Mahajans, Landlords &c., 11,117.

The number of "ryoti-holdings with right of occupancy" transferred during the year was 47,030. The annual rental of these holdings is Rs. 3,26,195, the purchase money Rs. 32,00,553 and the aggregate area 3,13,206 *bighas*. Of these the purchasers were

Ryots 31,911,

Others, Mahajans, Landholders &c., 16,691.

It would thus appear that the fears which the people entertain of ryoti holdings passing away to the detriment of the cultivating classes are by no means groundless. The two classes of fixed rents and occupancy together represent a total of 69,550, which in the preceding year all belonged to ryots, but under free sale no less than 27,808 or nearly one-half passed away from the ryots to others. In the case of occupancy holdings which were exclusively ryots' property, the transfer was one-third *i. e.* over a lac of bighas lost in a year. The Government of Bengal may bring any amount of casuistry to bear on the question, but the fact remains unchanged. May we ask, does not this fact cut the ground from underneath the feet of the framers of the Tenancy Bill? The total number of appeals and applications under Section 72 and 73 of the Registration Act was 289 as against 270 last year. The percentage of appeals to refusals was 9.36 and of the appeals only 40·83 per cent. were successful. This small percentage of appeals shows, we think, a general ignorance of the law on the subject. We are inclined to think that this procedure of appeal in the first instance to the Registrar is totally useless, and is calculated to cause a great deal of unnecessary trouble and delay to the parties concerned. The Collector of a District is also the *ex-officio* Registrar, and when it is remembered that he is overburdened with all the multifarious work connected with the executive administration of his district, it is no wonder that the results of these intermediate appeals are unsatisfactory. These appeals should be disposed of in a speedy and advantageous way by the Civil Courts of the District, like all other civil suits. On this point the Registrar of Rungpore makes the following pertinent observations:—

"Every year I can but put on record my opinion that this is the most unsatisfactory part of the registration law. The Collector is *ex-officio* District Registrar. Years ago he has elected to be an executive officer, and has dropped all study of civil law. A more unsatisfactory tribunal than a Collector to try such cases could hardly have been devised. Moreover, as the losing party in the appeal can go up to the Civil Court by regular suit within 30 days, it practically makes an appeal lie from the decision of a senior district officer to a junior Munsif, a proceeding very derogatory to the former's position.

"Collectors have not the time to devote to the patient hearing of witness and pleadings. It was far more reasonable when the appeal to the Registrar was confined solely to the proce-

dure of the Sub-Registrars. The Collector is certainly the most unqualified officer to try any such question. It is a waste of his time, and as his decisions are mostly guided by common sense and not by legal technicalities, they do not satisfy Bengali litigants."

Commenting on the large surplus income derived by Government from this department during the last few years, the Inspector-General points with approval to the ruling of the Government of India that "registration receipts are not to be considered a source of profit by the local Government." His suggestion that "the present would be a convenient opportunity for revising and increasing both the pay and strength of the subordinate establishment," must be very welcome to the poor *amlas* concerned. We know from personal experience that these *amlas* are ill-paid and hardworked. There is 'no grade system' of pay in this department. Men, who entered the service on twenty rupees a month some fifteen or twenty years ago, have had no increment given them since then. We think the order of the Government of India can be best carried out by increasing the pay of this body of useful and hard-worked public servants and by reducing the existing scale of registration fees and diminishing their number, instead of increasing them by all the letters of the alphabet. We speak from experience when we say that uncertainty in the incidence of the (R) fee and ignorance respecting the newly introduced (S) and (T) fees have combined to make them a source of great annoyance and oppression to the public. Under the decentralized system, the tendency, however, is to convert everything into provincial revenue, and in those of Tenancy Bills Government pledges and promises count for nothing; everything that comes in the net is good fish.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

LORD RIPON'S scheme for extending and developing local Self-Government has now been fully carried out in the North-western Provinces and Oudh, in so far as municipal towns are concerned. It would be interesting to examine how far Sir Alfred Lyall has given effect to the plan upon which the late Viceroy desired to extend and strengthen Local Self-Government in towns. Lord Ripon's plan, as the reader remembers, was explained in the famous Resolution of the Government of India, dated 18th May, 1882. The Government of the United Provinces, it is well-known, did not first accept the scheme with any particular enthusiasm. Sir George Couper had decided that no fresh legislation was required for carrying out the new policy. He issued a series of resolutions on the subject, which were not calculated to advance Local Self-Government in his satrapy in the slighest degree. This much, however, must be said in common fairness to Sir George Couper that his arrangements were made before the Resolution of 18th May, 1882, was published. That Resolution declared in emphatic terms that the committees both of the towns and districts should be reconstituted, in order to give wider play to the elective or representative element, and to provide for a reclamation of the direct official control exercised over them under the system up to that time in force. It was directed that measures should be taken to confer upon them a greater degree of administrative independence and to induce them to undertake more substantial duties and larger responsibilities. With these objects in view, the Resolution of the 18th May, 1882, laid down two cardinal principles —First, that the members of Local Committees shall be appointed by election; and secondly, that the District or the sub-divisional officer shall not ordinarily be the Chairman of the Local Committees within his jurisdiction. It is needless to say that the success of Lord Ripon's scheme would depend almost entirely upon the carrying out of these principles. Sir Alfred Lyall has from the beginning doubted the wisdom of extending the new policy to the districts. He has, however, always expressed his desire to give the experiment a fair trial in the towns. The changes which the new Municipal Act for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contemplated have now been effected, and the Local Government has reviewed the institution of the new order of things in the towns in a recently published Resolution.

Three important preliminary questions demanded solution before the new Municipal Act (XV of 1883) could be introduced. The first point to be decided was whether the provisions of the Act were unsuited to any of the existing municipalities. All the municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the exception of five towns in Bundelkhand and the hill station of Naini Tal, have been brought under the new law. Of the 108 municipalities in Sir Alfred Lyall's satrapy, the Act has been extended to 102. The next point was whether any of the municipalities should be exempted from the provisions of the Act regarding the election of members. Out of 102 municipalities which have been brought under the law, power is given to 97 to choose by election all the members that are not appointed by the Government. The first elections have already been held. They began in August, and were brought to a close by the end of November. The municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been divided into four classes. The number of registered electors in the six municipalities of the first class was 16,480. Of these, 4156, or only 25 per cent., of the electors voted. This is accounted for by the fact that in some wards of each of these towns there was no contest. The Resolution under notice says: "When the valid nominations for a ward are equal to, or fall short of, the number of vacancies there is no contest for the ward, and consequently no voting. Thus in Lucknow there was no poll in four wards, and none in one ward (each) of Allahabad and Bareilly; while in Cawnpore there was a poll in only two wards, and in Agra in only one." In the 17 towns of class II, the number of electors was 11,895, of whom 39 per cent., came forward to vote. In six cases there was no contest, and if the comparison is made between the voters and non-voters of the remaining 11 towns, they show that about 60 per cent., voted. In class III. 40 per cent. of the electoral body came forward to vote. But in sixteen of the towns, there was no contest. Excluding these, nearly 60 per cent. of the electors voted. In class IV. the number who voted was over 35 per cent. of the electors. In towns of this class where the elections were contested one member who came forward was nearly 63 per cent. of the electoral body. Taking the 97 municipalities together, there was a contest in 59, and in those 59 towns the percentage of electors who actually voted at contested elections was about 45. In the whole 97 towns about 34 per cent. of the total number of registered electors came forward to vote. It will be thus seen that the people did not take any particular interest in the elections. The Resolution of the North-West Government observes:—"Under the former municipal system, the elections had attracted but slight interest, nor was an immediate change in this respect anticipated from the introduction of the new Act; while it was natural, and to a great degree advisable, that those who had taken leading parts in the old Commitees, and the chief persons of the town whose right to represent their section of the community would be usually undisputed, should be nominated as candidates for the first memberships. It could not be expected, while election, canvassing and contests are novelties, and imply personal exertions of a kind to which people in India are not much disposed, that persons of influence and position should at first be very ready to put themselves into nomination, or that the best men would come forward as candidates (except in the chief cities) without the invitation and encouragement of the officers of Government. But if, as the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner believes, the result of the elections has generally been to give the principal towns strong, capable and fairly representative boards, the fact that many of the members were elected without contest is immaterial." We know very well that under the former municipal system, the elections in the North-Western Provinces were little better than a farce. There has no doubt been some improvement under the new Act; but the working of the elective system is still far from what it should be.

The most important question which the Local Government was called upon to decide in connection with the reorganisation of municipal committees was that of the chairmanship of the new boards. When the drafts of the local self-government laws were finally settled, the conclusion arrived at on this point was that, except in a few municipalities to be specified by Government, municipal boards should be at liberty to choose their own chairman, official or non-official, as may seem to them proper. The Government of the North-Western Provinces, adhering to this principle, determined that in six Municipal boards—Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Bareilly and Moradabad—it was necessary to appoint a chairman by official order. The remaining 91 municipal boards were left to choose their own chairman. We find that in 71 municipalities, the District Magistrate has been elected chairman, and in 20 municipalities where the choice has not fallen upon him, some other officer of Government has usually been elected, but the choice here, too, has chiefly fallen upon officials. The net result is that almost all the new municipal boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be under official chairmen. Thus, one of the two cardinal principles upon which Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme was based has been violated in the United Provinces. In the case of the six first-class towns in the Province, the Government, while introducing a system of local self-government, has withheld one of its most important privileges. In these towns there are more electors, more intelligence, and more public opinion than any where else in Sir Alfred Lyall's satrapy; and here properly qualified persons must have been found to take up so great a charge. And yet the privilege of electing their own President is withheld from these places. But even if the privilege had been conferred, we are almost sure the choice of the municipal boards would have fallen upon the District Magistrate. The truth is, no Native gentlemen in the Mofussil can afford to incur the Magistrate's displeasure by acting against his wishes. The member of a Municipal or Local Board who opposes the election of the executive head of the district or sub-division as President, becomes a marked man, and he is soon made to suffer for his temerity. So long as Indian Magistrates are not divested of their Police functions, there is no hope of the success of local self-government scheme. As things now stand, Native gentlemen dare not go against the wishes of the autocrat of his district. As the new Municipal boards of the North-Western Provinces have almost invariably chosen the District Magistrate or one of his subordinates as Chairman, there will be no relaxation of the direct official control exercised over them under the old system. Matters practically remain much where they were before the introduction of the local self-government scheme. He would be a bold man who would venture to assert that under their new constitution the Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh would possess a greater degree of administrative independence than under the former system. In the good old days the Municipal Committees existed merely for the purpose of registering the edicts of the executive head of the district, and the same will practically continue to be the case. And the financial arrangements made under the new Act will not increase the income of the municipalities. True, they have been relieved of a portion of the police charges; but to the extent of the relief thus granted they have been made to enter into agreements for assisting in the establishment and maintenance of schools, dispensaries and other public institutions within their limits, the cost of which had previously been borne by Provincial revenues, or local funds. The net result at present is the transfer of certain provincial liabilities to local municipalities without affording any relief to the payers of the provincial taxes.

THE TRADES' DINNER.

THE last Trades' Dinner was held at the Town Hall on Friday evening. Covers were laid for 280 persons, and the attendance was good. The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor were among the distinguished guests. The following toasts were proposed and responded to: 1. The Queen-Empress and the Royal Family; 2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India; 3. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; 4. The Legislative Councils of India and Bengal; 5. The Army, Navy, and Volunteers: 6. The Bench, the Bar, and the Legal Profession; 7. The Press; 8. Our guests. After the first toast had been duly honored, Mr. Wallis, the Master of the Trades' Association, proposed the Viceroy in a neat speech. The Viceroy replied in feeling terms. As was expected, he said everything that was pleasant and agreeable, without in any way making any promise of any particular course of action that he might pursue. He said nothing to offend, nothing to which exception might be taken. He would make no promises, but he was fully prepared to pay every attention to the wishes of the public. We would express his meaning better in his own words: "It is his duty to listen to others rather than to speak himself; to examine and decide rather than to discuss or advocate; and I am right in considering that such ought to be the general rule of his conduct, it is still more imperative that he should follow it when he comes, like myself, a stranger to a land which presents to his consideration so many problems of the greatest magnitude and importance, and where a casual word pronounced in ignorance, or under misapprehension, might give rise to numberless embarrassments. . . . . Now, gentlemen, I dare say there are many present who are anxious to know what are the principles by which my future policy will be guided. I do not know that there is any reason why I should not gratify their curiosity. In doing so, I shall disclose no secret, nor initiate them into any new revelation, for my policy will be guided by those ancient principles upon which the British Empire in India was originally founded (applause), which have ever since been interwoven with its structure (applause), and vindicated in turn by each of my illustrious predecessors (applause), namely, a justice which neither prejudice nor self-interest can pervert (applause); an impartiality between all religions and races, which refuses to be irritated by criticism or cajoled by flattery (applause), and a beneficence of intention which seeks to spread a broad amongst the many millions of Her Majesty's subjects in this country, contentment, prosperity, wealth, education, professional advancement, a free scope to Municipal institutions and every other privilege which is compatible with effectual government and authoritative supremacy. (Loud applause)." The toast of the Lieutenant-Governor met with a warm reception. This was perfectly natural. The members of the Trades' Association, in the language of the proposer, have always looked upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as a patron and friend to whom they could appeal at all times, assured of sympathy and help in any just cause, and of redress in any case of grievance. Mr. Irving recounted the services which Sir Rivers Thompson has done to the country, and as our readers are already aware of the catalogue and our opinion on it we would not trouble them again by enumerating these services. His Honor in reply humorously said that "the perplexities of a Tenancy Bill and the perplexities of a system of registration of tenures are subjects which are incompatible with the feast of reason and the flow of soul, which have always characterised your hospitable board" (laughter and cheers.) And he adroitly avoided the subject. His opinion on the unity of the Indian people will be viewed with disapprobation by many of our countrymen, who dream of a "United India," and make their best efforts to bring about unity of thoughts and feelings on many important social and political questions. This is what His Honor said on the subject: "It is ethnologically impossible and historically improbable that any human effort or will could ever weld these into one nation; and forward as I should always be to promote the development of the many races entrusted to our charge, I confess I have no sympathy with the misdirected aspirations or the exaggerated pretensions of a small section of the community. (Applause.) As things at present stand, at least, they remind one of the story of the aspirant for literary fame, who said to Charles Lamb—"Do you know I could write as well as Shakespeare if I had a mind to." "You see, gentlemen," retorted Lamb, "it's only the mind that is wanting." (Laughter and applause.) There are theories which are never serious, because they are not practical. We all hold theories which might be called dangerous, if we ever thought of carrying them out. We all hold the theory, for instance that we ought to love our neighbour exactly as ourselves, but no one seems afraid that we shall ever do so." The *bete noir* of His Honor, Young India, came for a good many side-hits, but we do not care to notice them. His speech was greatly applauded. The toast of the Legislative Councils was responded to by General Wilson, on behalf of the Viceroy's Council in a few well chosen words, and at some length by Mr. Macaulay, on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. Mr. Macaulay entered into an elaborate defence of the present constitution of the Bengal Council in answer to the severe comments made upon it by the Press. Post-prandial oratory after several hours' enjoyment of "the excellence and abundance of the wine that sparkles on an hospitable board," is generally and very appropriately received with the greatest indulgence, and we are not at all disposed to break the rule. We are delighted to have from Mr. Macaulay the assurance that he did on more than one occasion vote "with a heroic minority against the President," and that "that despot did not only not deprive him of his salary, but procured his "reappointment to the Council with the imminent risk of the same thing happening again." After this we cannot have the heart to break bulk and descend to retail. The picture is too enchanting to admit of any blurring on our part, though we have had the misfortune of "studying" the proceedings of the Council for ever so many years, and are pretty rich in detail and in printer's ink. It is something to have an admission from Mr. Macaulay that "the Council should be enlarged" in order that all views, all rights, all parties should be properly represented in order that the broad light of practical knowledge and experience, as well as the keener gleam of special interests, and it may even be of special prejudices, may be freely let in upon our deliberations." Would that this sentence had been followed by a short sentence to say this is now not done! The most catching speech of the evening was that of the Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham, who, in absence of the Chief Justice, responded to the toast of the Bench. He said a great deal, and said it well. He is a perfect master of exuberant rhetoric, and his speech was an exquisite specimen of its kind, rich in oratory, rich in fancy, and rich in its acute side hits. We particularly enjoyed the hit at the tax on justice. The following on the Tenancy Bill is exquisite for its terseness and humour. "The Legislative Department is not just now in a condition to encounter extraneous effort; it is, as people say, expecting an arrival of more than ordinary importance. When it has got safely through the interesting event, and member and Act are, as I trust they soon will be, doing well, I hope that the topic may engage His Excellency's attention." Mr. Dukes proposed the Press. In course of his speech, he made remarks about the Native Press, which were considered at the time not in good taste. As no opportunity was given to any member of the Native Press to speak, the proposer would have done well, if he had omitted mention of the Native Press altogether from his speech. We are sincerely thankful to him, however, for the compliment he paid to our predecessor, "the father," to use his own words, "and guide of the native Indian Press." Mr. Hensman, the new Editor of the *Pioneer*, responded for the Press. Mr. Harrison responded, in his usual happy vein, to the toast of "Our Guest." The Viceroy proposed then the Master of the Trades' Association, and Mr. Wallis briefly acknowledged the honor done him. The company then separated, after having thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE UNDERSTAND that the Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University *vice* the Hon'ble H. J Reynolds. No better selection could have been made.

WE ARE GLAD that the Famine in Burdwan is engaging the serious attention of all sections of the community. A public meeting will, we understand, be held at the Ripon College, Mirzapore, on Wednesday next at 6 P.M., to devise means for raising money for the benefit of the famine-stricken people of the district.

WE WERE under an impression that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had not yet given his sanction to the proposal of the Education Department to abolish the Calcutta Normal School, but we hear that the order to abolish it from the 1*st* of April next has already been received by the head of the school. This is much to be regretted. It is a blow to middle class education which the native public will deeply regret. The rumour is that the subject was not formally and specially laid before Sir Rivers Thompson, but smuggled in in the Budget, but we do not care to pin our faith on it. Anyhow we hope his Honor will see fit to save the school.

THE NEW Municipal Act of the Bengal Government has begun to bear good fruits. The South Suburban Municipality (Behala and its neighbourhood) has elected Babu Amvika charana Raya, the well known and able Head Translator of the High Court, as its Vice-Chairman, and has thus given expression to the feeling of the Rate-payers as to their want of confidence in Babu Yadava Chandra Ghosha, Roy Bahadur, who had monopolized the office, since the formation of the Municipality, for about 20 years, so long as the nomination rested with the officials of Alipur. We are not aware what influence was brought to bear upon the Commissioners to ask for an official Chairman. Is this aberration due to habit? But whatever it is, we hope in selecting a Chairman, Government will fix upon a person who will be welcome to the Commissioners and the rate-payers.

OUR thought-reader was right. The proposed new tax for Patwaris was duly ushered in on Saturday last in the form of "a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Canoongoes and Patwaris." The section regarding the tax runs thus—"5. From and after the commencement of this Act *all immovable property* situated within the districts or parts of districts in which this Act may from time to time be in force *shall be liable to the payment of a cess* (hereinafter called the 'Patwari cess') to be applied for the purpose of defraying the salaries of the Patwaris appointed in such districts, and any charges incurred on account of any additional establishment required for the purpose of supervision and maintenance of the Patwari's records &c." The preliminary speech did not at all make out a case for having Patwaris, nor prove the justice of the new tax. We are not in a position to enter into the discussion of the subject to-day; but we hope the Government will see the propriety of placing before the public Mr. Grote's Minute, Mr. MacNeil's memorandum, and all other correspondence relating to the abolition of the Patwari system in Bengal and Orissa. People should know why the system was dropped in Bengal fifteen years ago, and in Orissa in 1879, and what changes have since taken place to make that which was useless and impracticable six years ago, necessary and practicable now? The publication should take place before the Bill is read in Council a fortnight hence. Will the Government be fair enough to do this?

DR. HUNTER, in his eloquent speech at the Sobha Bazar Debating Club the other day, is reported to have said that Mr. Malabari "knows the relation of early marriage and widow celi-

bacy to social tradition and family convenience with an exactitude to which no Englishman can aspire." Coming from the Government Statistical Reporter, this certificate is weighty enough. But how far it is correct is quite another question. For instance, Mr. Malabari, in his 'notes' says :

"Another objectionable form of marriage, so called, is a girl of 12 to 15 married to a boy of 8 to 10. When we know that the marriage is brought about by the father or the elder brother of the boy, who (the father or the elder brother) is a widower, we may guess the object. It is a criminal arrangement leading to sin all round, and to much suffering for the unfortunate girl, who must in name remain the wife of the boy. When the boy-husband realises his position, he may murder the wife, the father, or the brother."

In another place he observes :

"There is scarcely a village in India, scarcely a hamlet, whose shrine is not desecrated by murder; where the blood of the innocent does not pollute the sanctuary of its God. Emancipate the women of India, Ye English Rulers ! Restore to the widow her birth-right of which she is robbed by usurpers who owed no allegiance to God or to man. Give her back the exercise of free-will. Is it meet that in the reign of the most womanly Queen, the women of India should remain at the mercy of the foul superstition ?"

Now we beg to ask Dr. Hunter if he is prepared to vouch for the "exactitude" of these statements. Does he really believe that his correspondence with Mr. Malabari has convinced him that fathers and elder brothers in India do indulge in the kind of crime sketched by Mr. Malabari, to such an extent as to make it a custom of the country ? We do not know the habits and customs of the Parsis to give an authoritative opinion on the subject. But we have several friends among them, and have no hesitation in saying that they will denounce the charge as totally and most maliciously false. As regards the Hindus, whether Guzrati, Marhatti or Bengali, the law is positive that no marriage should take place where the bride is older than the bridegroom. Such a marriage is denounced as *vayo jyeshtha* marriage, and universally condemned as sinful. And in the face of such a law, which is in almost universal observance in all parts of the country, the epithet "exactitude" applied to Mr. Malabari's description appears, to say the least, the merest verbiage. We cannot help making the same remark with reference to every village and hamlet being the scene of murder, that is, of fœticide and infanticide. It involves an amount of exaggeration which is positively criminal. We do not deny that infanticide does take place in different parts of the country to hide the evidence of shame, even as it does in every part of Europe, not excepting England. But we repudiate the idea that it is more frequent in Bengal than elsewhere. Dr. Hunter, in one of his Edinburgh speeches, showed that criminal statistics are a great deal more favourable to Bengal than to Great Britain ; and we once showed in these columns by figures taken from the Judicial Reports of the High Court, and the Registrar General's Returns of Crime in Great Britain, that while in Bengal *one* person out of every 373 appeared before a Criminal Court every year, the ratio in Great Britain was *one* in 51. In the face of these figures, can Dr. Hunter vouch for the "exactitude" of every village and every hamlet being so guilty as Mr. Malabari would have it ? Let those, who find that the cap fits them, belaud Mr. Malabari. We cannot but denounce him as one who, under the plea of a good cause, has most disgracefully slandered our countrymen.

As the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council the other day, stands at present, its operation is confined to those classes of the community which are subject to the Indian Succession Act. Mr. Amir Ali is of opinion that the provisions of the Bill should be made of universal application, and their benefits extended to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India. He said :—"When it is remembered what an important position the law of intestate succession holds in both Hindu and Muhammadan systems of jurisprudence, and the difficulties which arise regarding questions of the dates of births and deaths of individuals, I think the demand will not be considered to be unreasonable. Besides, amongst Muhammadans questions relating to the custody of children are connected materially with the question of the age of children; and though amongst Hindus the method of keeping a record of the date of birth is more regular than amongst Muhammadans, still as far as both the communities are concerned the evidential value of such records as are produced in Courts has been very much questioned, and I may mention that, in the case of candidates going to England to study for the Civil Service, difficulties have frequently arisen regarding their age, which, I submit, would be avoided if Hindus and Muhammadans were allowed to have the benefit of this measure. Questions might arise with reference to the machinery under which such registration can be effected, but, as far as Muhammadans are concerned, there is at present a machinery existing under Bengal Council Act I of 1876 for the optional registration of marriages which can be very usefully made to serve the purposes of registration of births and deaths also amongst Muhammadans. With reference to Hindus, of course, it will be a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee what special measures should be enforced in regard to them." Mr. Amir Ali evidently wishes that the registration should be made compulsory. The benefits which he speaks of are so small compared with the trouble and harassment which the registration work will entail, that we are afraid it would be unwise to ask for an extension of the scope of the Bill. If the feeling of the people be consulted, they would with one voice denounce any measure that would compel them to register births and marriages in their families. Rao Saheb Visvanath Narayan Mandalik made some very sensible remarks on the subject. He said :—

"It strikes me that the Bill as it has been introduced will be better adapted for the purposes for which it is intended than if its scope is extended as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Amir Ali. I am sorry I cannot see my way to support the changes indicated by Mr. Amir Ali, because, to speak nothing of financial considerations, there are other difficulties in the way. Indeed, so far as I know, the feelings of leading Hindu gentlemen all over India (outside Bengal perhaps) would be opposed to any system of registering marriages, births, &c. None but those mentioned by Mr. Ilbert has asked for it. The question of sending candidates for the Civil Service to England may be a very important one to the very few persons who are concerned, and even in their case there is no real difficulty; and it strikes me that, when we consider the number of people whom this Bill will affect, if its provisions are extended to Hindus and Muhammadans, and the cost of the machinery which will be required to bring the Bill into operation, and also the little value which would be set upon it by those classes,—I am now speaking the views of Hindus and Muhammadans of nearly all the provinces in India,—I think it is a matter of serious consideration whether, without a proper reference to the Governments of the various provinces, this Council would think of extending the scope of the Bill in the manner which has been suggested by the hon'ble member."

What Mr. Mandalik says of the "other provinces of India" is also true of Bengal. Hindu feeling would be against any system of registering births, and marriages in a formal manner in a public register. Mr. Ilbert explained that there was no proposal before the Council to extend the scope of the Bill at the present stage, and we hope the Select Committee, to which it has been referred, will not alter the original character of the Bill.

A non-descript meeting of the Public Health Society was held at the Indian Museum on Thursday last, under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Dr. Harvey delivered a lecture on "The Plague ; a History and a Lesson." His Honor in opening the proceedings said :

"I had no hesitation in accepting the invitation of the Committee of this Society, a society for promoting the health of Calcutta and the Suburbs, to attend and preside at this inaugural meeting, because though I was not insensible to the rumour, which in Calcutta, perhaps more than in many places, flourishes by its activity and gains strength by its progress, the rumour that the organisation of this society was in hostility to the constituted powers that be, and that the members of the Society intended this first meeting to be a demonstration against those powers, I was careful to satisfy myself by a most full inquiry that such a rumour was not founded upon fact.

We could really wish Sir Rivers Thompson had not given his countenance to the Society by taking part in its proceedings. That there is a wide-spread report that the object of this Society is hostility and not co-operation, opposition and not sympathy, with the authorities that be, has been admitted by His Honor. It is patent too that the originators and organizers of the Society are the very men who got up the two notorious memorials which have upset the Corporation and spread scandal, and that they do not appear before the public with such clean hands as could be desired. The rumour may be false, and the coincidence about the *personnel* quite adventitious ; but there they are, and in the face of them, is it judicious, is it statesmanlike for the ruler of the province to give open encouragement to a body, which, the native public think, is determined to undermine the foundations of, if not to supersede altogether, the Calcutta Corporation ? The Lieutenant-Governor quoted, in his opening remarks, from the Prospectus of the Society. We also made large extracts from it in a recent issue, and showed that those who can read between the lines have perceived other objects than those which have been speciously put forth. It cannot be denied that the Society is organized by the avowed enemies of the Calcutta Corporation, and at least for decency's sake, the head of the Administration in Bengal should not have openly declared his sympathy with the movement, particularly as the action taken by His Honor with the last memorial has given rise to wide-spread dissatisfaction. At any rate His Honor should have waited to range himself under the banner of a hostile Society before disposing of the Section 28 Commission Report. We feel it our painful duty to comment severely on the presence of His Honor at the meeting of the Society, and we are sure our feeling will be shared by all right-thinking persons.

We know that extraordinary efforts were made to induce a large number of representative native gentlemen to be present at the meeting, and even occult influences, we understand, were at work to get them together. This was, however, an after thought. The Society was organized by the memorialists without any reference to the natives, and no native was admitted into the counsels of the organizers. We thought fit to point this out a short time ago, and since then only one native has been found fit or willing to represent his nation. No attempt has since been made so as to induce the natives to join the Society ; the attempt was limited to bring them to a *tamasha* at which the head of the Government would be present. No wonder then that notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the promoters very few leaders of the native community could be persuaded to attend. This fact alone shows that the operations of the Society are looked upon with grave suspicion, and the ruler of Bengal should have been the last person to set public opinion at defiance at such an outrageous fashion. Sir Rivers Thompson always professes himself a staunch supporter of the Local Self-Government policy, but unfortunately all his acts show that his professions and practice are diametrically opposite to each other. This is a matter of deep regret, and all our hopes of His Honor mending his ways have hitherto been formed in vain.

Dr. Harvey did his best to make his lecture as interesting as possible, and the historical outline he has given is clear and valuable, though there is nothing new in it. He has spared no pains in getting together a mass of information on the subject which, we dare say, would be of great value to historical students and practical reformers. Unfortunately, however, the learned Doctor has enrolled himself a member of a Society which cannot enlist our sympathy, and his utmost endeavour to support a bad cause would prove abortive. It is a curious fact that although the society calls itself a Public Health Society we do not find among the

members of its Committee well-known medical gentlemen who can speak with authority on sanitary questions in Calcutta Dr. Harvey is certainly a host in himself, but how is it that members of the profession are not sufficiently associated as his colleagues? The learned lecturer thus concludes his address:

The lessons to be drawn from the plague, and which I wish to impress on you to-night, are :—

1st.—That it is by no air-borne influence brought about when

> The moon, the governess of floods
> Pale with her anger washes all the air
> That *pestilent* diseases do abound,

but when man by his own sins against the laws of nature carefully prepares the soil in which alone they can flourish.

2nd.—That we have it in our own power so to regulate our conduct as to reduce the danger to a minimum.

3rd.—That modern science teaches us how by proper isolation of the sick in thoroughly ventilated places, we may prevent the spread of the disease should its seeds unfortunately be imported; and who shall say that a fugitive cooly from Kumaon or a bundle of rags from Baghdad might not bring it to us?

4th and last.—Let the awful experiences I have related to you teach us to set our own houses in order lest a like thing come on us. Malta, no doubt, thought herself safe after an immunity of 137 years, and Moscow after 150, yet the soil was there, and the harvest of death soon followed the importation of the seeds of disease. If from Kumaon or elsewhere they should be imported to Calcutta, I fear the congenial soil would not be wanting. For in spite of all improvements—and I have admitted them to be many and great—there are still many parts of Calcutta to which for filthiness and unwholesomeness the descriptions I have given you would apply. Even if we had no fear of plague, and I do not think there is much, we have our own pet pestilence, cholera, which though not contagious like plague is fostered by the same conditions; and we must remember that all zymotic diseases obey in varying ways the same laws, and that our mortality last week was 36·6 per thousand, while that of London is under 20. In a population of half a million every unit taken off the death-rate means 500 lives saved, and I can see no reason why Calcutta should not be made as healthy as London. It will take time, but my faith is large in time; and if people could only be got to realize how much of their own misery and suffering they bring upon themselves by the neglect of simple sanitary precautions, I am sure we should not have long to wait for a marked improvement in the general health and happiness of our community.

THE INDIGO Planters' Association presented a memorial on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill to His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday last. The memorialists have been led to believe that the Government of Bengal contemplates recommending in Council that the provisions in the Bill regarding the transferability of the ryots' occupancy rights in their holdings should be withdrawn both in the interests of the zemindars and the raiyats, and it is against this determination of the Bengal Government that the Planters' Association has appealed to the Viceroy. Speaking of the law of Free Sale, and the transfer of the alleged right of occupancy, the *Patriot*, without pretending to the prophet's mantle, said in 1883 (Sept. 17.):

"All those indigo-planters, who work under the raiyati system and have no zemindari interest, will outbid all, and soon supplant the raiyats. They keep large sums out in the hands of the raiyats as advances, as otherwise they find the greatest difficulty in making their raiyats cultivate indigo which is not so paying as cereal and other crops. All the indigo disputes in Bengal arose from this cause, and in Behar the case is not different. To enable them to overcome the recusancy of the raiyats, the planters had to take izarahs of zemindaries at ruinous rates, and in diverse other ways to secure territorial influence. Give them the opportunity to buy up raiyati holdings, and they at once become independent of zemindars on the one hand and of the raiyats on the other. They have their money already laid out, they will have no new capital to put forth, and a number of purchases on paper will make them perfect masters of the situation. Will they neglect their opportunity? If not, what becomes of the solicitude about the greatest good for the greatest number? A few planters will convert millions of cultivating raiyats into day-labourers, and the land which is now in the hands, according to the Famine Commissioners, of eleven millions of peasants will be locked in the hands of a hundred thousand persons or so. No one can blame the zemindars and the money-lenders and the planters for making the best of the advantages which the law offers them.

WHAT WE said then, we repeat now. If no restrictions be put on the transferability of the so-called occupancy rights of the raiyats, their holdings would soon be sold out to money-lenders and indigo-planters, and millions of them would be reduced to the position of bond-slaves. The *Patriot* said this in 1883 without any knowledge of the evil effects of the "kartauli" lease in Behar, which is quite a new institution. Mr. Norman, Collector of Muzafferpore, has given a graphic account, which we published in a recent issue (Decem 1)—of this system of sublease in Behar, which we would ask our readers to study and ponder. "There is growing up in our midst" says Mr. Norman, "in spite of our efforts at beneficent legislation, a system under which the ryot mortgages his entire holding and the very site of his house for a period probably extending beyond his own life-time, redemption being contingent on the repayment of a loan. The ryot, to use the common expression, is selling himself body and soul into hopeless servitude." We shudder at the picture given by Mr. Norman, but if the free sale sections be retained, there is no hope whatever for the poor raiyats, and we feel it our duty to strongly oppose the prayer of those who ask for the retention in the Bill of ruinous sections regarding transfer, without the consent of the zemindars. The Secretary of the Tirhoot Landholder's Association has furnished us with a valuable statement of Kartauli and Nawisht-khaud lease executed in the Division of Muzafferpore during 1884. We find that in one year in one Division only of the province, 15,770 bighas of land have come under the grasp of the indigo-planters, under the nefarious system of sublease which has been invented to ruin the country. We also find from the return of mortgages held under occupancy title registered in the district of Muzafferpore during 1881-82, that in 1881 only 209 bighas were mortgaged to the indigo planters, while in 1882 the number of bighas rose up to 1,052.

WE WOULD quote here the words of Babu Ramdhari Sahay, the energetic Secretary of the Tirhoot Landolders' Association, to show how the evil is growing, and how within a short period if the right of transfer be given to the raiyat, the province of Behar would be ruined, and the raiyats made slaves of those who have taken away their lands from them. Babu Ramdhari Sahay says :

"Behar is an agricultural province containing a very dense population. The ryots depend for their subsistence upon the produce of the soil only and nothing else; land is their life; if land goes out of their hands they must starve. The pressure of population is so great that only ¼ of an acre of land is available per head for cultivation in the district of Mozufferpore, a quantity not sufficient for one's maintenance. There are already between 100,000 to 125,000 Bighas of land under Indigo cultivation in the district of Mozufferpore alone, a quantity which a densely populated district like this can ill spare for the cultivation of any other crop than the cereals, and any further encouragement of subletting will go to diminish the quantity already too small for cultivation of food grains. I stand aghast at the probable result which looms in near future. Hundreds of thousands of ryots will be without lands to cultivate and live upon."

We have said nothing here about the impoverishment and misery of the zemindars, and the grievous wrong done to their rights—that goes without saying. But in the interests of the raiyats alone we would urge upon the Government to cut out the sections of the Bill which relate to the alleged right of transfer, and to save the country from utter and widespread ruin.

NOTICES of books received during the week :—

1. Upashtambha, by Pandit Jaya Narayana Banerji. The object of the book is to suggest the idea that Christianity is derived from Budhism, and this has been fortified by a number of quotations. It is, however, a mere prologne, a sort of a feeler to ascertain how public opinion may be influenced by the idea. The author promises to develop the idea in a future essay. Shou'd he ever do so, he will find much material to quote in Toby Prinsep's Review of Huc and Gabet's *Travels in China* and Thibet.

2. Speeches of Babu Ramgopal Ghose, with a biographical sketch and likeness, by Babu Amritalal Basu. This little book does not pretend to be a complete record of the public utterances of one of our great public speakers. We are glad, however, that some of his important speeches have been reproduced in a handy form. The sketch of his life has been fairly done, and the young author has given promise of future excellence.

3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LII., Part II.—1883. This number contains three beautiful Plates of Indian Butterflies, by Mr. L. De Niceville.

4. Stray Thoughts, by Babu Girish Chandra Basu. The book contains small poems on 'Lord Ripon,' the 'Exhibition,' 'Keshab Chandra and Kristodas,' 'the Guardian Angel,' and other subjects.

5. Chikitsa Sammilani, Vol. I., Part VIII., by Babu Annada Charan Kashtagiri, and Babu Avinas Chandra Kaviratna.

6. Bharati, for the month of Magha. Babu Ravindra Nath Tagore's interesting article on Ram Mohun Roy wil repay perusal.

7. Meghaduta of Kalidasa, translated into Hindi verse, by Raja Lakshmana Singh. The translator has done his work well, and has evidently entered into the spirit of the great poet.

8. The Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Panjab, for 1883-84. The salient fact of the Report is that the area of reserved forests has been increased by 170 square miles. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 9,10,177, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,53,146.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Suprintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients refer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
John Blackwell Esq., Sonepore	5	8	0
District Engineer, Sylhet	4	8	0
Chairman Road Cess Committee, Cuttack	4	0	0
Babu Aannoda Prosad Sen, Rungpore	6	10	0
,, Monmotho Nath Mookerjee, Gobindgunge	2	4	0
,, Harrish Chunder Roy Chowdry, Palamow	3	10	0
,, Chunder Nath Roy, Menakha	6	0	0
,, Saroda Prosad Ghose, Beerbhoom	6	10	0
,, Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Polasdanga	6	10	0
,, Rojoni Kanto Chatterjee, Moonsheegunge	13	4	0
,, Sheoraj Sahye, Mozufferpore	6	10	0
,, Bunkoo Behari Pal, Kaithpara	6	10	0
,, Rassessar Singh, Bhastara	13	4	0

ERRATUM.

Read Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Hooghly 6 10 0
For Babu Saroda Prosad Ghose, Hooghly.....

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—28*th January* 1885.

General—23rd Jany—Mr J E B Jeffery, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, is transfd to Hooghly, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

The services of Baboo Surjya Kumar Das, tempy Sub-Depy Colr, employed in Dacca Dearah Survey and Settlement, are placed at the disposal of the P W D, Railway Branch of this Govt, for the purpose of ecquiring land required for the Purneah divn of the Behar, Assam Railway.

Baboo Surjya Kumar Das is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in Purneah and Bhagulpore.

24th Jany—Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hooghly, leave for six weeks from date he availed himself of it.

Mr W H Grimley, Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah acted in first grade of Magtes and Colrs from 25th to 31st Octr 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr W M Clay, Magte and Collr, Khoolna, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs from first Decr 1884.

Mr E C Dutt, Offg Magte and Colr, Backergunge, acted in second grade of Magtes and Colrs from 28th to 31st Octr 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr A Manson, Magte and Colr Chittagong, to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 1st Decr 1884.

26th Jany—Baboo Mohinee Mohun Chuckerbutty, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, leave for 30 days from date he may be relieved.

In modification of order of 4th inst, Mr F W V Peterson, Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, furlough for nine months, from 19th prox.

Mr F H McLaughlin, Dist and Sess Judge, Pubna, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, during absence on furlough of Mr F W V Peterson.

Mr G G Dey, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Pubna, during absence, on deputn, of Mr F H McLaughlin.

27th Jany—Moulvie Azhural Huq Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Sewan, Sarun, leave for three months, in extension of leave granted 24th July last.

Baboo Rajani Coomar Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Purneah, is temply to have charge of the Arrareah sub-divn of that dist till relieved by Baboo Komul Nath Ghose.

Mr J T Jarbo, Offg Depy Magte and Depy collr, Jessore, leave for fourteen days, from 1st March next, or subsequent date.

The services of Mr W F Meres, Dist and Sess Judge, Midnapore, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr W Fidian, Offg Magte and Collr, Beerbhoom, leave for eleven days, in extension of leave granted 17th Novr 1884.

Mr R C Dutt, Offg Magte and Colr, Backergunge, furlough for twenty months, from 15th March next.

Kumar Ramendra Krishna, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Rajshahye, on leave, is transfd to Hooghly, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Sant Prosad, Depy Collr, Mozufferpore, is vested with powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Moulivie Mahomed Azim, tempy Sub-Depy Collr, Bhagulpore Divn, is posted to Purneah.

Police—26th Jan—Mr O S Murray, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Rungpore, leave for 12 days, in extension of leave granted 15th ult.

27th Jan—Mr H Munro, Dist Supdt of Police, Mozufferpore, furlough for twenty months, from 30th March next.

Legislative—23rd Jan—With the sanction of the Viceroy and Govr-Genl the Lieut-Govnr, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sects of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, re-appoints, from the 3rd inst, the Hon'ble HJ Reynolds to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

With the sanction of H. E. the Viceroy and Gover-Genl, the Lieut-Govr appoints Lalla Ban Bihari Kapur, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sects of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal divn of the Presidency of Fort William.

Registration,—23rd Jany—Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Pubna, to be also Sudder Sub-Regtr of Pubna, from 16th Octr 1884, vice Baboo Manick Lal Pal, transfd.

Baboo Ram Gati Banerjee, Rural Sub-Regtr of Baluchar, in Moorshedabad, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Baraset, in 24-Perghs, vice Baboo Brindabun Chunder Bhatterjee, decd.

Baboo Kali Pada Banerjee to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Baluchar, in Moorshedabad.

24th Jany—Rai Nobo Krista Ghose Bahadoor, Rural Sub-Regtr of Ranegunge, in Burdwan, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Cossipore, in 24-Perghs, vice Baboo Umesh Chandra Chatterjee, decd.

Baboo Shasi Bhusan Chakravarti, Rural Sub-Regtr of Perozepore, in Backergunge, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Ranegunge, in Burdwan.

Pandit Dabee Prosad, Special Sub-Regtr of Chupra, leave for seven weeks from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Roy, Depy Magte and Colr, Sarun, to act as Special Sub-Regtr of Chupra in addn to his own duties, during absence on leave of Pandit Dabee Prosad.

27th Jany—Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, to be also Sudder Sub-Regtr of Monghyr, from 22nd Septr 1884, vice Mr W O' Reilly, transfd.

Opium—24th Jany,—Mr J E Hand, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, acted as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Gazipore from 4th Octo to 1st Novr 1884 both days inclusive.

27th Jany—Mr J R Manson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Sitapore, from 24th Novr 188 .

Mr W J Currie, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, acted as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Sitapore from 4th to 23rd Novr 1884.

Mr H F Campbell, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Azamgurh, Benares Agency, furlough for six months, from 15th March 1885, or subsequent date.

Forests—20th Jany—Mr G W Strettell, Depy Consr of Forests, first grade, Bengal, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Medical—27th Jany—Surg-Maj F C Nicholson, Civil Surg of Darjeeling, leave for thirty days, from 1st Feby next.

Surg-Maj R H Carew to act, in addn to his own duties, as Civil Surg of Darjeeling, during absence of Surg Maj F C Nicholson.

Road Cess—20th Jany—The following gentlemen to be members of the Cuttack Dist Road Committee:—

Baboo Sham Sundar Raiguru, Baboo Dashruthi Rai, Baboo Tirthanund Roy, and Munshi Muhamud Athar.

23rd Jany—Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, is apptd to be Vice-Chairman of the Jessore Dist Road Committee.

Judicial Department,—Jany 23—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Dr B L Bose of his apptmt of Hony Magte of the Municipal Bench at Serampore, in Hooghly.

Moulvi Mamtaz-ul-Huq to be an Hony Magte for the Independent Bench at Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr of Siligoree, Darjeeling, is vested with the power to pass sentences of whipping.

24th Jany—Mr C Owen, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Beerbhoom, is vested with power of a Magte, first class.

Baboo Krishna Lall Chatterjee, B L, acted as at Munsif at Howrah in Hooghly, from 7th Novr to 23rd Decr 1884, both days inclusive.

In supersession of order of 6th inst, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 7th idem, Baboo S N Mitter, B L, temply to be an addnl Munsif in Bankoora, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that dist from date he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Tariny Kumar Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sect 260 of the Code of Criml Procedure.

26th Jany—Under authority vested in him by the final clause of sec. 257 of the Code of Criml Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieut-Govr empowers Baboo Bykant Nath Bose, Hony Magte, Sealdah, in 24-Perghs, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be Hony Magtes for the Gyebanda Bench in Rungpore, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class:—

Baboo Prusunno Kumor Chuckerbutty, Baboo Jodu Nath Mookerjea, Munshi Jassaratullah Chowdry, and Munshi Kalimuddin Khan.

Advertisements.

WANTED a draftsman and clerk in the District Engineer's Office at Berhampore, Moorshedabad District, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. None need apply who cannot trace and draw plans of bridges and culverts neatly, and copy and register letters well. All applications with copies of testimonials will be received in office on or before the 15th of February 1885.

SURYAKUMAR PUNDIT,
District Engineer.

Berhampore, the 27th January 1885.

WANTED for the Santhal Pergunnahs District Road Works a Surveyor on Rs. 45 a month, and Rs. 15 as Horse Allowance for 4 months. None need apply who has not passed the sub-overseers' examination. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 20th proximo.

Dumkah, 29th January 1885. } APURVA KRISHNA MITTER, District Engineer, Sonthal Pergunnahs District.

WANTED a B. A. for the Head Clerkship of the Ranaghat Municipality on a Salary of Rs. 25 per mensem rising to Rs. 30 after a year. Preference should be given to one who knows Survey thoroughly. Apply to the undersigned.

SURENDRO NATH PAL CHOWDRY.

RANAGHAT 30th January 1884. }

NOTICE.

Wanted an Overseer for the Sylhet Municipality on a Salary of Rs. 50 with a horse allowance of Rs. 15 a month. None need apply who has no knowledge of Engineering, Surveying and Levelling &c. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to undersigned on or before the 15th February 1885.

DULAL CHANDRA DEB,
Vice-Chairman.

Dated Sylhet, the 17th January 1885.

WANTED.

An overseer for the Purneah Municipality on a salary of Rs. 100 per month, rising to Rs. 125, by annual increments of Rs. 5, and Horse allowance Rs. 15 monthly. Applicants must be passed overseers of the D. P. W. and must have some practical experience. Applications will be received up to the 15th of February next by the undersigned.

PURNEAH, Municipal Office, *The 14th Jany.* 1885. } *Vice-Chairman.*

NOTICE.

Wanted for the Cachar District Works 2 Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40 pay and 15 Rupees travelling allowance. Knowledge of Surveying, levelling, plan drawing and estimating is essential.

They will be taken on probation for 6 months with prospects of permanent appointment if they prove to be useful. Apply with copies of testimonials to

BHOLA NATH DASS, C. E.,
District Engineer,
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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in a suit No. 568 of 1881, (wherein Nripendra Narain Ghose a Hindu infant by Sowdaminey Dasee his mother and next friend is Plaintiff and Rajendra Narain Ghose is defendant) and dated 12th September 1884 by Mr. R. Belchambers Commissioner of partition, appointed in the said suit in the Registrars Room, at the Court House buildings, on Saturday the 7th February next, at the hour of 12 O'clock noon, the remainder of the lots advertized for sale, on Saturday the 24th January instant namely :—

Lot No. 1.—A partly upper-roomed and partly lower-roomed Dwelling-house with land thereto belonging containing by estimation 16 cottahs, 2 chittacks and 25 square feet situate and being at Ramkristopore in the District of Howrah and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north by Ramkristopore Ghat Road, on the east partly by the mourusee land of Shaik Gorie Mohamed and others and partly by the land belonging to the Delhi and London Bank, on the west partly by the tenanted land of Ram Dass Khan and partly by the tenanted land of Nobocoomar Chowdry and on the south by the bare land belonging to the said Ram Dass Khan.

Lot No. 2.—A partly brick-built Dwelling house with land thereto belonging containing by estimation 7 cottahs or thereabouts, situate and being at Gholadanga otherwise called Kalla Bibee Bagan Ramkristopore in the District of Howrah and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north and east by Kalla Bibee Garden Lane, on the south and west by the tenanted land belonging to Ramessur Mulliah.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of tenanted land situate and being at Shibpore in the District of Howrah containing by estimation 7 cottahs 5 chittacks and 2 square feet and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the north by Rajnarain Roy Chowdry's Ghat, on the south and east by the tenanted land of Kally Persaud Roy Chowdry and others, on the west partly by the house and premises of one Ram Chunder Roy Chowdry and partly by the tenanted land belonging to the Estate of Obhoy Churn Ghose deceased.

Lot No. 3. A.—All that piece or parcel of tenanted land situate and being at Seebpore in the District of Howrah containing by estimation 3 cattahs and 13 chittacks and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north by the house and primises of the said Ram Chunder Roy Chowdry, on the south by the tenanted land of the said Kally Prosaud Roy Chowdry and others, on the west by the tenanted land of Guru Churn Roy Chowdry and others and on the east by the land belonging to the estate of Obhoy Churn Ghose deceased.

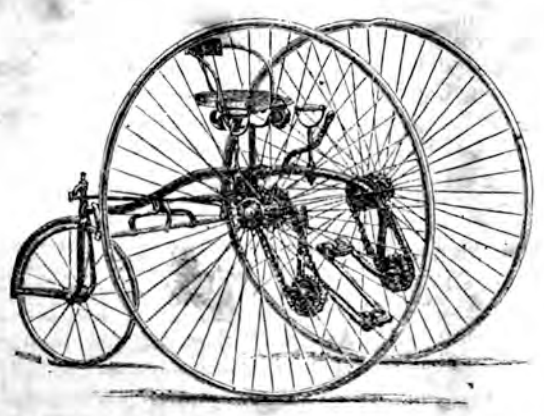
Lot No. 6.—All that piece or parcel of rent-free Bustee land or ground and tank containing 11. biggahs, 10 cattahs, 4 chittacks and 13 square feet, be the same a little more or less, situate lying and being formerly No. 27 then No. 51 and now No. 25 in Rajah Nubkissen's Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the east partly by the house of Sreemuty Doorga Soondari Dassee, partly by the tenanted land of Rajah Radhakanta Deb Bahadur deceased, partly by the house of Madhab Chunder Mudduck and partly by the house of the late Rajah Prosunonarain Deb, on the south by Raja Nobo Kissen's Street aforesaid and by a public drain, on the west partly by the tenanted land of Kally Paulit, partly by the tenanted land of Norrohurry Mitter, partly by the dwelling house of Radha Romon Roy and partly by the dwelling house of Nobocoomar Raha and others and on the north partly by the family dwelling house of Thackur Dass Kabiraj, partly by the tenanted house of the said Thackur Dass Kabiraj, partly by the dwelling house of the late Issur Chunder Goopta, partly by the tenanted house of Niloo Mitter and partly by a public drain.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Babu Mooraly Dhur Sen, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No. 7, Church Lane.

MOORALY DHUR SEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, H. C. Original Side 30th January 1884. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Commissioner.

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



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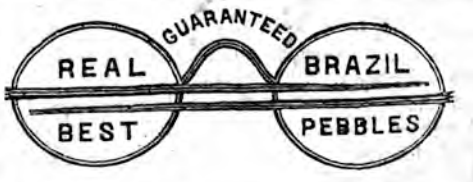

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25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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